

Fullerton Tells You How to "Dope" Coming World's Series, Player for Player

Hugh S. Fullerton Explains His Famous System of "Doping" the Greatest Series of the Diamond

Tells Washington Fans How He Figures Out Winner of Approaching Contests—Take Your Little Pencil and Join Him in His Fascinating Study.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

Baseball "dopes out." It "dopes" better than horse races. I claim that, by the system of "doping" evolved through years of study of the game, I could, if I knew in advance what pitchers were to work in any game, tell you which team would win a series, which games each team would win, the approximate scores of each game, and almost the exact number of hits.

I may be misled as to which pitcher will start a game. Managers have a habit of doing that. Also, one trying to "dope" a series must beware being misled by false reports of condition. Last fall almost every one picked the Athletics to win because we had done our picking before we discovered that the Athletics were a badly disorganized and broken ball club. Even then my dope figures showed startlingly close to the exact scores in each of the four games played, so close that had not Maranville made a miraculous double play in the second game, the scores of the first four games would have been almost exactly as I doped them in advance.

I'm going to take you all in on the dope. You won't believe me—so let us figure it out together in cold figures, forgetting that we have friends or enemies. I will explain, step by step, how I reach the results. You take a pencil and dope right with me. If you think I am wrong in any figures, change them to suit yourself.

COMPARISON BASIS OF ALL "DOPE."

The basis of all dope is comparison. Let us start with the presumption that 1.00 is perfect. If any baseball player were perfect, there would be no interest in the game. Cobb is the nearest perfection, and I rate him .992, deducting by comparing speed, hitting power, quick thinking, throwing, base running, etc. I rate Speaker at .986, Mian at .985, and so on.

Cobb's total value to his team in a season I figure at \$50. Now, it makes no difference whether we say Cobb is .99 or .992. It is an arbitrary figure assumed for purposes of comparison. But, if Cobb, batting .340, stealing 100 bases, scoring 120 runs, making plays all the time, worrying pitchers, drawing bases on balls, fielding, throwing, covering lots of ground, and getting into the team play every minute, is rated .990, we can compare his figures with those of others, and discover exactly what the other man is worth in ratio to Cobb's \$50. As all we desire to discover is comparative figures, we may assume him worth anything we desire.

We will first take every player on the two teams that are to fight for the championship, and study the statistics. We will find out what each man bats against right and left-handed pitchers, against speed pitching, and against slow pitching. We will figure his speed, aggressiveness, condition, and disposition.

I never rely upon my own judgment for these things. I figure them all out in advance, take the figures, and go over them with members of the player's own team, with players of opposing teams, with men who know him better than I do. I find out whether he is working with his team, whether the strain of the season has hurt his work, and all I can about him. When I get down these figures in each department of the game, I know and can represent in figures almost exactly what that player is worth in a regular season. At that point we merely have the basis of calculating a man's worth in the world's series.

A player may be worth \$50 in a regular season by this system of scoring, and may be worth only \$20 in a world's series. Let me illustrate.

Evers hits roughly .285, he runs bases effectively, but does not steal many. He advances the limit of the hit on each play. He ranks first as a fielder in his own league. I am

forced to subtract 58 points from his total worth in a season because he kicks himself out of that proportion of games. Now, Evers, according to my figures, is worth \$52 as a player in offensive play, and his value to his team in a 164-game series is \$31. How much, more or less, is he worth in a world's series?

To find this you must study the opposing pitchers. Because of his scrappy, determined, aggressive play, his courage and brains, Evers is worth more in a world's series than in a regular season game. He is on edge. Besides, he has had experience in four world's series. But to learn his real value, you must study the pitchers that are to oppose him. Suppose, for illustration, Evers were batting against Davis, Eubank, and Coveleskie in five games. "Covey" pitching two. His offensive strength would be figured at \$28, because Coveleskie and Eubank would make trouble for him. Suppose he should bat four games against Alexander, which is impossible. His batting strength would be reduced to about \$22.

To "dope" a world's series properly, one must know all about the players. One must learn from their fellow-players just what condition of body and nerve they are in. There are some players who are at their best when under the heaviest strain. Herzog, for instance, gave the greatest exhibition of third-base play ever seen in one world's series, playing ninety points above what we figured, and at that we gave him credit for being one of the greatest "money players" in the business. In another series, Sheek, and of Chicago, was so unnerved by excitement and anxiety and the misguided attentions of "friends" that he was little better than a bushier in the series.

We must add to, or deduct from, the season's value of each player in proportion to his condition of body and mind his experience in series, his likelihood of breaking under the strain or improving on his regular work by rising to the emergency, and one must study most carefully of all the condition of the pitchers.

One of the most important features of doping a world's series is the study of the kind of pitching each batter hits. Evers is a .250 hitter against Mayer, for instance, and a .150 hitter against Alexander. Fournier hits .300 against Johnson, freely, and is a "sucker" against many worse pitchers.

We cannot tell from the statistics at hand how the batters of these teams will hit the pitchers of the opposing teams. To get to this, we must pick out American League pitchers who resemble in methods the National League pitchers who are engaged in the series, and then see how the American League batters hit against that type of pitching in their own league. That gives us, approximately, the batting value of each man in the series. Secondly, we must study the catchers and calculate how much their work is likely to affect the at-

tacking strength of the opposing club.

Then we must calculate what effect the physical characteristics of the grounds themselves may have, for each ground has its own character. The short fields in Philadelphia, for instance, handicap some teams and help others. But there is another element in Philadelphia and in some other places, the background from which the pitchers throw the ball. In Philadelphia there is a section of the field seats on a line with the pitchers that usually is crowded. When the fans in that section take off their coats, it is almost impossible for the batters to see the ball. On some other grounds the pitchers practice pitching so that the ball seems to be coming at the batter out of a sign.

Having finally reached the value of each player as an individual, we must figure his value in this series in his position. Ty Cobb, for instance, may be much greater player than Hub Perdue; but in a ball game where Perdue is pitching and Cobb playing out of position, Cobb's value is less.

I have, after many years of calculation, made up a table of relative values of positions regardless of men. A center fielder on defensive play, is only worth 45-50 in 100, whereas the pitcher is worth 38 in 100. The table is based upon the chances to do good or harm. Putting down all these figures, we reduce them to the value of the man as an offensive player, as a defensive player, his value to his team in the regular season, and, finally, to his value in this series. After calculating the value of each man, we simply add and divide until we reach the relative values of the two teams.

After that we have only reached the conclusion that one team or the other is the better, and, therefore, should win the series. But I'm going to carry you further. I am going to take each pitcher and calculate how many hits and runs the opposing team should make against him. Then if we can guess which pitchers the managers will use in each game, we'll have the approximate scores of each game, won't we?

That is what I have done with these two teams. In fact, I have figured four teams—Boston Red Sox against Boston and Philadelphia National, Detroit against Braves and Phillies, Phillies against Red Sox and Detroit, and Braves against Red Sox and Detroit; and at one stage I got scared and started to figure Brooklyn into the mix. Some work? Well, yes, so I'm letting you follow. I am going to come around after it is over and tell me how wrong I was or how right.

Just take your little pencil and we'll start figuring the first game, and see whether or not our statistics agree. We'll start tomorrow with the first game.

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"Mud Ball" Is Dangerous.

Pacific Coast League players and fans have recently been interested in the controversy as to whether the use of the "mud ball" should be allowed in the pitching repertoire of the West Coast pitchers. According to those familiar with this form of delivery, it is the most dangerous pitch yet devised to control the batsman. It is easier to control than either the emergency or moist ball, and can be thrown with much greater velocity. Owing to the speed and break of the ball it is said that this delivery endangers the batter to an extent that makes it imperative that the pitchers be prohibited from using it.

League Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Win. Loss.
Boston	85	62	.578	85-62
Detroit	84	63	.570	84-63
Chicago	81	66	.554	81-66
NATIONAL	80	64	.558	80-64
New York	78	66	.541	78-66
St. Louis	77	67	.534	77-67
Cleveland	66	78	.458	66-78
Athletics	60	106	.361	60-106

Today's Games.

Detroit at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.

Tomorrow's Games.

Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

Yesterday's Results.

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Win. Loss.
Philadelphia	85	60	.586	85-60
Boston	78	66	.541	78-66
Brooklyn	78	64	.550	78-64
Cincinnati	69	76	.476	69-76
Pittsburgh	71	73	.493	71-73
St. Louis	70	74	.486	70-74
New York	67	78	.462	67-78
Chicago	66	78	.458	66-78

Today's Games.

Cincinnati at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

Tomorrow's Games.

St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Yesterday's Results.

St. Louis, 2; New York, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Win. Loss.
Pittsburgh	82	63	.566	82-63
St. Louis	84	66	.560	84-66
Chicago	81	64	.562	81-64
Newark	76	69	.523	76-69
Kansas City	78	70	.524	78-70
Buffalo	72	74	.493	72-74
Brooklyn	70	79	.470	70-79
Baltimore	68	79	.461	68-79

Today's Games.

Buffalo at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Newark at Pittsburgh.

Tomorrow's Games.

Newark at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Buffalo.
St. Louis at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Newark at Chicago.

Yesterday's Results.

St. Louis, 5; Buffalo, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Buffalo, 2.
Baltimore, 2; Kansas City, 1.
Newark, 2; Chicago, 1.

To Finish Training.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Frank Moran, who is to meet Jim Coffey at the Garden on October 12, will return from Saratoga Thursday to finish up his training for the bout, and will locate at Watkins. With Willie Lewis, the Pittsburgh heavyweight, he has been at the Spa doing light work.

VETERAN BOWLERS TO HOLD GRAND OPENING

Tonight's Bowling

Arcade—Mt. Pleasant vs. Gandils.
District—Royals vs. Jeds.
National Capital—Columbians vs. Nationals.
City Tenpin—Acme vs. Agriculture.
Interurban—Plant Industry vs. Solicitors.
Capital City—Bureaus vs. East-erns.

By KIRK C. MILLER.

Today is truly a day for veterans; patriotically and otherwise. Even in the sporting hemisphere the '61 spirit has filled the veins of our little bowling community and tonight has been chosen for the inauguration of three of the most veteran of the veteran duckpin leagues. It is the signal for all of the comrades to don the soft-soled shoe and low-necked blouse and venture, not cautiously, as half a century ago, but boldly out upon their own little battle-fields, where the natural-finished duckpins are the most formidable and conspicuous enemies. Inanimate as the little kindlings appear, some sixty feet from the firing line, the fight is not nearly so one-sided as the first glance may indicate, for when it comes to dodging the mineralite bullets, those same duckpins are possessed of the rarest ability, usually revealed at the most critical point in the battle, as will testify any one of the huge army of enlisted bowlers and officers. So, altogether in keeping with the sentiment which now quite possesses Washington, the veterans are to be in evidence in many manners this week.

Leading off in the procession will be three duckpin leagues which have given valiant service on the battle-grounds of bowls. These will gather at their various headquarters early in the evening and will march directly to their old stamping grounds. The First Arcade Regiment will convene at Fourteenth street and Park road where two companies, Mt. Pleasant and Gandils, will go through all the motions of a sham-battle, imitating as nearly as possible the actions of the teams when the bowlers were in their prime, years ago. Other companies of the same department of the bowling army will adopt the same tactics each evening during the week. Goldberger and Ar-gyles being scheduled to occupy the limelight tomorrow night. Wednesday night Bankers and Nationals, two divisions of the Arcadians which have been principals in many battles, will line up in almost the exact formation as of years ago. Some of the regulars of these ancient detachments have dropped off, during the intervening years, but the old guard will be preserved as far as possible.

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